

Awareness of type of ethical challenges and dilemmas confronting members of a range of professions.

### Assignment - I

I) Define Ethics. Distinguish between personal and professional ethics.

→ Ethics also called the discipline concerned with what is morally right and wrong. The term is also applied to any system or theory of moral value or principles.

→ Personal ethics refers to the ethics that a person identifies with in respect to people and situations that they deal with everyday life.

→ Professional ethics refers to the ethics that a person must adhere to in respect of their internal and external to in respect of their interactions and business dealings in their professional life.

Ex: A police officer may personally believe that a law that he is required to enforce is wrong. However, under the code of conduct for the new zealand police, he is required to obey all lawful and reasonable instructions to enforce that law unless there is good and sufficient cause to do otherwise.

- A doctor, must that person will believe that the cause of medical treatment chosen by a patient is the right one however, under the code of conduct for the New Zealand medical association she must respect the patient's autonomy and freedom of choice of the patient.

2) Describe the relation between religion law and morality.

→ morality can be a body of standards of principles derived from a code of conduct from a particular philosophy or it can derive from a standard that a personal belief should be universal.  
E.g. Never cheat others

→ Law is defined as the system of rules which particular country or community recognizes as regulating the actions of its members and which it may enforce by the imposition of penalties.  
E.g. shooting the bright is against law

→ Both philosophies have their common form in the concept of individual autonomy and equal respect for everyone.

→ They have a complementary relationship.

→ Different legal thinkers have interpreted the relation between law and morality in different ways.

→ On the other hand there are those who agree that law and morality are independent.

for the first group a law cannot be disregarded merely because group, any law that claim.

→ for the second group any law that claims to regulate beneficial expectation must be in harmony with moral norm morality and religion is the relationship between religion and morality

→ most religions have values framework regarding personal behaviours meant to guide actions in determining between right and wrong

→ These include the triple戒律 of Judaism. Islam's sharia, catholic canon view Buddhism's Eightfold Path and zoroastrianism's "good thoughts, good words, good deeds" carpet, among others.

→ Religion and morality are not synonymous  
→ morality does not necessarily depend upon religion In the view of the others, the two can overlap.

→ while judgments are very negative between religions past and present

→ other observers assert that moral behaviour does not rely on religious tenets and religious communities point ethnic cleavages within dagger religious group conflict with competing social norms

3) List factors that helps moral standards.

→ There are some moral standards that many of us share in our conduct in society. These moral standards are influenced by a variety of factors such as the moral project we accept or part of our upbringing, value passed on to us through heritage and legacy, the religious value that were showcase during the period of our education, the behaviour patterns of those who are around us, the explicit and implicit standards of our culture, our life experiences and more importantly our critical reflecting on these experiences.

- Identify and describe relevant theoretical concepts related to professional ethics in engineering

### Assignment - 2

Evolution/explanation of ethics over the years.

- The notion of this in business can be traced back to the earliest forms of bartering based on the principle of equal exchange.
- countless philosophers and economists have examined the topic from disparate and its concept of justice in just and unfair attack on capitalism.
- The subject gradually became an academic field in its own right with both philosophical and empirical approaches.
- Then turned to government legislation which have been incorporated into business reflected today in corporate social responsibility strategies and codes of conduct.
- Business ethics is now not only firmly established academic field it is something companies realize they need to manage and internalize.
- The history of business ethics depends on how one defines it.
- Although the term is used several sense and varies somewhat for different countries in different contexts.

→ The history of business ethics in the US can be viewed as the interaction of three intertwined strands

→ Each of these in turn can be divided into at least two related branches

→ The first which I shall call the ethics of business strand is the long tradition of applying ethical norms to business as if it had been applied to other areas of social and personal life

→ This strand can be divided further into the secular and the religious branches

→ The second strand is the development of an academic field which has been called business ethics

→ The third strand is the adoption of ethics or at best the application of ethics in business

→ Business ethics was introduced into Europe and Japan in the 1950s and the term did not caught easily on the development in each country varied from that in the US because of social-political-economic differences

→ Then spread in a variety of ways to other parts of the world each time with different local emphasis and history

On the world wide level it become associated with the UN global compact initiated by the UN secretary-general Kofi Annan in an address to the World Economic Forum in Davos on January 31, 1999 and officially launched in July 2000.

1) drive distance between rulers and ethnic

→ Ruler and ruler together lab the standards for similarly while they are sometimes used by numerous they are different where ethnic use the set of rules that govern the behaviour of a person

→ value refers to the belief for which a person has an edifying preference.

→ Ethnic or ruler are important in today aspect of life when we have to make a choice between two things, when in ethnic determine what right ruler determining that is important.

→ In the world of finance competing every business entity work to certain principles and beliefs which are nothing but the values

→ likewise ethnic is implemented in the organization to ensure the prosperity of the society of sickle like customers suppliers employees, society and governments.

## BASIC for comparision

meaning

Path 125

Value

Ethics refer to the guidelines defined as the point and ideal question about morality which helps them in making such decisions.

What are they  
of principle  
consistency

System of moral  
principle  
uniform

stimuli for  
thinking  
differs from  
person to person

Tells what is morally right or wrong to do or not to do in the given situation.

Determines  
what it does.

Extent of goodness or wrongness of our options  
containing factors  
motivate.

## Q) List and explain roots of unethical behavior

- Unethical behaviour in the workplace doesn't have to be wide ranging or lawful nor be costly.
- Repetitive scandals that find their way to the careers of (immoral) executives may suggest the negligence.
- But the cumulative damage caused by the apparently small misdeactions of employees and managers commit every day are just as bad.
- These are the root causes of unethical behaviors.

## O) No code of ethics:-

- Employers are more likely to do wrong if they don't know what's right.
- Without a code of ethics they may be unaccountable.
- A code of ethics is a productive approach to addressing unethical behavior.

## Q) Fear of Reactions:-

- When explaining why they don't report certain misconduct that they witness people often say it is because they worry about the implications.
- They don't want to draw their colleagues' attention to the offense.

→ sometimes they let the information go because they don't know how to report it because they don't know how to report it or they feel their expenses may be ignored.

### 3) Impact of peer influence

- If everyone is doing it, it must be right or is it? when it stops someone from padding their expense report when their colleagues do it by don't get caught.
- Too often people fall into the bad behavior of others.

### 4) Going down a slippery slope:-

- misconduct starts small, such as the exaggeration of a mileage report.
- By the time it goes unchecked the worse the offence become.
- The few extra dosh that come from the mileage report may eventually be dwarfed by larger falsified expenses of peers who even out-right mislead.

### 5) setting a bad example

- Ethical behavior starts at the top.
- Employees emulate their leaders and the most significant factor in ethical leadership is personal character.
- If employees see the boss knocking off pay every day they must do likewise.
- Ignoring the small stuff will not necessarily shield go the type of scenario that may come.

CO3: understand the basic perception of professional ethics in our moral issues faced by ethical theories

### Assignment - 3

Q. What is ethical dilemma? Explain its sources.

- An ethical dilemma is a conflict between alternatives, where choosing any one of them will lead to a compromise of some ethical principle and lead to an ethical violation.
- Not choosing one of condition that allows the person to choose the other is condemned to an ethical failing meaning that no matter what he does he will do something wrong.
- The source of ethical dilemma are as follows:

#### ① competing interests:-

- A leader who is being asked to lead, merger and acquisition deals stuff happens or dispose off his business in major markets may find themselves facing competing interests and create an ethical dilemma; if many leaders might be requested for the same trespass

## ② misaligned incentives

→ How does your company reward its staff which start to get rewards and the what does it have payments and executives show schemes that force an start from business owners and encourage behaviors that counter production to bring team to success if come into function integrity behavior.

## ③ clashing cultures

→ When a company rapidly expands; prioritizes stability, the entire or interests of one cluster could weigh down the ethics or interests of another.

## ④ Explaining code of ethics for employees

→ A code of ethics is a set of principles for employees to address to whom conduct business to comply with company standards.

→ A business code of ethics usually bases on the core values of the business outline the company mission statement now profession also should approach dilemmas and the standard to which they hold themselves.

- An individual's code of ethics can include their belief values and background.
  - Having a code of ethics holds a different level of importance to people but there are clear advantages to creating a personal code of ethics.
  - Since personal beliefs are usually the foundation for an individual's code of ethics they may defer it when they are morally unsure about a situation.
  - Their code of ethics can provide guidelines to steer them forward in action or opinion that align with what they believed upon formation level.
  - A code of ethics reference individual values and can provide direction and steering to follow the path they believed it best.
- Here are some example of a person's code of ethics:-

- I will treat others as I would be treated

- I am dedicated to continually improving my self

- I will keep my promises and honor my commitments

→ I will always make it my bennifit

③ Brining moral useful for ethical decision making

→ There are several as follows:-

a) utilitarian approach

- The ethical action is the one that produces the greatest good and does the least harm from all stakeholders e.g. clients, colleagues, the community
- The utilitarian approach deals with consequences it tries both to increase the good done and to reduce the harm done.

b) right approach

- The ethical action is the one that respects the rights of those affected
- Humans have the ability to choose why they do with their lives
- They have a right to be treated as ends and not merely puppets where the justifies the means.

→ clearer about what kind of life to lead to live and to hold the human met to be inserted to a degree of purity.

### 3) fairness) same approach

→ Ethics actions should treat all humans below equally or if unequal them fairly based on some standards that is referential.

→ E.g. reply one will more based on their rated contribution rather than organized until we see that it is fair.

### (ii) common good approach

→ This approach suggestion that the interactions with society, community are the basic of ethics suggest → respect and compassion for all others especially the vulnerable are requirements of personal

→ This approach does attaching to marginalized group such as old and

### ③ Virtue approach

→ Virtue are defining and having that virtue up to a certain level to are highest potential of our character.

→ Honestly, courage, compassion, generosity  
tolerance, love, friendliness, liberty, tolerance  
self-control and moderation are will  
examples of virtues.

→ Virtue ethics asks of any action what  
kind of person I will become if  
I do this or what is this action  
consistent with my duty at my  
best self.

(iv) Kohlberg's model of cognitive  
moral development

→ One of the best known theories  
explaining one of these question  
was developed by psychologist  
Kohlberg.

→ Kohlberg started his research  
by posing that moral development  
is a gradual process that  
occurs throughout life.

→ His theory which six stages of  
moral development with him three  
different levels.

## level 3) pre-conventional morality.

- The earliest stage of moral development and punishment are especially common if young children by adult age capable of expression this type of reasoning
- At this stage when they say people see ruler as tired and hungry
- Obeying rule is important because it is a means to avoid punishments
- At the implementation and exchange stage of norm development children act for individual points of view and side actions by others and they serve individual needs
- In the Heinz dilemma children agreed that the best course of action was the choice that best served Hein's needs
- Reciprocally if possible at this stage moral development is by if it serves one's own interests.

## level 2:- conventional morality

→ after refused to sit alongside big boys  
exhibiting the stage of the introductory relationship of moral elements - it followed an living up to social expectation and rules

→ there can't be conformity now "moral" and consider of have their informed action  
→ this stage is forced on mainly social order

→ at this stage of moral development people begin to consider society as whole while making judgments  
→ the focus is on majority rule and majority by following the rules doing duty use society out only.

## level 3:- post conventional morality

→ the ideas of a social certainty and stability might come people next stage it begin to account to the differing rules opinions and beliefs of other people

→ rules of law use important for maintaining society by members of the society should agree upon these standards.

→ phantasy final level of moral reasoning is tested in universal theory principle. abstract responding

→ at this stage people, these principles of justice even if they conflict, while know right and wrong.

criticism of Kohlberg's theory

1. Kohlberg's theory does not consider the social context

2. Kohlberg's theory does not consider the individual's personal experiences

3. Kohlberg's theory does not consider the individual's personal experiences

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key drivers among moral values ethical  
and practical need to explore  
how they can impact engineering  
practitioner

### Assignment 14

→ Explain how moral philosophy can  
be applied to ethical decision

→ Applying moral philosophy to ethical  
decision making is in moral process  
from virtue to vice →

→ However, what moral philosophy they  
take depends on where they  
make a personal decision outside  
the work environment or they  
do so in a work related matter

→ This difference in the approach of  
applying moral philosophy may arise  
because the kind of goals and  
business that motivate personal  
to achieve success in the  
work environment does not  
have domestic or personal lives.

→ But a society is judged by  
consider a country does good  
is not to have job related  
environment but incorporate  
in the domestic element

- Another reason for their normative philosophy when applying the to decision making may be due to corporate culture.
- So, when a person joins a firm they try to match themselves with firms culture.
- Another reason it more value of person is their personal perspective what is right and wrong but it is also if it is not sufficient for individual decision making because in business he has to keep culture positive and overall benefit of organization.

## 2) Economic white - collar crime:-

- for many people the terms crime and criminals tend to evince thoughts of rape, arson, murder or robbery.
- These violent crimes are deviating but they are no less destructive than crimes perpetrated by non violent business criminals.
- So called white - collar crime does more damage in monetary and emotional loss in one year than violent crimes do even several years combined.

- The victim of white-collar often trying  
consumers who have business  
are legitimate
- At first glance, deciding what  
constitutes white-collar crime seems  
fairly simple.
- According to the U.S. Department of  
Justice, it is a non-violent crime  
that involves neglect, concealment  
sybterfuge, and other qualities such as  
The corporate executive who manipulates  
the stock market, the cheat  
or the doctor who fakes a bill  
radical use will receive white  
collar criminal
- But government official also accept  
illegal means in white-collar  
corruption and guilty of official  
corruption
- In addition a corporate executive who  
approves the illegal disposal  
of the toxic waste to white  
collar criminal quality of violation  
environment regulation
- Often white-collar crime is a  
growing problem around the  
world.
- Because many companies has an  
advanced technology system, can  
cut the ability to break  
into a system can access  
many new

can apply learning from Indian history  
and ethics to ethics practical  
in engineering.

### Q1. Explain the law of Karma.

→ Karma is a the sum total of  
action. Karma is a philosophical con-  
cept of an Indian sect brought  
out by the prophet and prop-  
agated by the technique of布ddhy and  
muni.

→ Buddha states that Karma consists  
of two types of action  
and actions that other person  
under one instruction.

→ While our bodies may die, the  
soul is eternal and it undergoes  
it journey through many  
lifetimes. The size creditable  
a system of ethical

The soul creates a system  
of actions and sectional  
units out these lives form

a cycle of rebirth and the  
totality of our actions and  
their section in this and  
previous lives determine

- A man is born to the world one  
not me.
- If you use what you deep  
desire doing desire is as you never  
it, so it you will, no you  
will is so is your deed as  
your deed if so is your destiny.
- This almost sums up the concept  
of Karma.
- However an inter pretation given  
by Krishnamurti is different from his  
predecessor.
- It does seem more practical  
when he states that the  
law of Karma actually applies  
to something that happens inside you
- According to Krishnamurti every  
living moment we are creating  
action and these actions can  
cause a smile to arise in us  
or a disease.
- This feeling of good or bad  
is the spontaneous action of  
our actions.
- Also negative action leads to  
suffering and positive action  
begets happiness and joy.
- And one may realize the  
importance of it may become  
of totally different reason.

Q) Explain the Ethics of Utilitarianism.

- Explan according to utilitarianism is by a code of conduct that helps man to be good citizen of the world
- The world needs good citizen for the betterment of the people without good citizens no system social or political can function.
- In short way all the system become developed to offer better conditions for people who want to manifest their inner quality to set the engine to realize their nature.
- According to socialist the basic system is only political rest upon the goodness of men.
- No action is greater because rotainment practices this or not that because if men are meet and good people often work to the same ends by will to recognize their facts.
- We must act in such a way, government registers use phis not final anyway.
- True if a goal beyond that where law is not needed.